

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

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FOR

WASHING MACHINE CONTROL METHOD AND

WASHING MACHINE USING THE SAME

[0001] This application claims the benefit of Korean Application No. 10-2002-0073605 filed on November 25, 2002, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to a washing machine, and more particularly, to washing machine having an apparatus for controlling a dewatering step, in which a vibration detector is utilized to avoid a re-initialization of a dewatering step due to a resonance vibration.

10 Discussion of the Related Art

[0003] In the dewatering step of a washing machine, which typically requires high-rate rotation (spinning) of a drum, eccentricity is an important issue. Eccentricity is usually caused by an asymmetrical distribution of laundry within the drum, which is being rotated by a motor, and excessive eccentricity will generate undue levels of vibration and noise. Therefore, eccentricity must be carefully monitored so the motor speed, typically measured in revolutions per minute (rpm), may be regulated to control the rotational speed of the dewatering step. For excessive amounts of eccentricity, the motor is stopped.

[0004] An apparatus for controlling a dewatering step in a washing machine according to a related art, as shown in FIG. 1, includes a motor 1, an eccentricity detector 2 for detecting an amount of eccentricity present during the execution of a dewatering step, and a microcomputer 3 for controlling the motor 1 and specifically for stopping the motor if the detected amount of eccentricity exceeds a predetermined level. The microcomputer 3 is provided with an internal memory (not shown), in which a lookup table is stored.

[0005] In the operation of the above apparatus, upon executing a dewatering step in

the washing machine according to the related art, the microcomputer 3 controls the motor 1 to be accelerated to a predetermined rate or rpm, which is gradually increased until reaching the desired dewatering speed. When the motor 1 reaches the predetermined rate, an amount of eccentricity is detected by the eccentricity detector 2, which takes the measure of the motor's rpm at intervals according to a detection control signal of the microcomputer 3, to thereby detect rpm variations. The periodically detected results are fed to the microcomputer 3 as an arbitrary number representing eccentricity for comparison with the data of the lookup table. The microcomputer 3 thus determines whether rpm variation is within a predetermined allowable range of eccentricity and outputs a motor control signal to the motor 1 based on the determination, thereby stopping the motor if the amount of eccentricity exceeds the predetermined allowable range or otherwise further accelerating the motor. Assuming that amount of eccentricity continues to fall within the predetermined range as the eccentricity detection is repeated periodically according to a predetermined cycle, further accelerations will cause the motor 1 to reach a desired dewatering speed as determined by user operation.

[0006] The lookup table of the microcomputer 3 includes data for an allowable range of eccentricity (reference eccentricity), desired dewatering speed, and a number n of periodic eccentricity detections. Importantly, the allowable range of eccentricity and the dewatering speed both vary in steps as the periodic eccentricity detection number progresses, with the reference eccentricity allowing for greater amounts of eccentricity for slower dewatering speeds. An example of such a lookup table is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1

eccentricity detection number (n)	1~5	6~10	10~15	16~20
reference eccentricity	20	25	30	35
desired dewatering speed (rpm)	1200	1100	1000	800

[0007] Referring to FIG. 2, illustrating a washing machine control method according

to a related art, the microcomputer 3 accelerates the motor 1 to a predetermined dewatering speed (rpm) in a step S1, and according to the microcomputer's detection control signal, the eccentricity detector 2 periodically detects in a step S2 the dewatering speed as the motor is accelerated. The predetermined rate of the motor 1 for the initial detection of eccentricity is, for example, 100 rpm, which is the $n = 1$ condition. The eccentricity detection number n is incremented in a step S3 and continues to be incremented until the desired dewatering speed is reached.

[0008] In a step S4, it is determined whether the detected eccentricity at the accelerated motor speed corresponding to eccentricity detection n is acceptable with respect to the reference eccentricity of Table 1. If so, the acceleration rate of the motor 1 is controlled in a step S5, gradually increasing to the desired dewatering speed while incrementing the eccentricity detection number. Initially, the eccentricity detection number is "1" so that the reference eccentricity is "20" and the desired dewatering speed is 1200 rpm.

[0009] On the other hand, if it is determined that the detected eccentricity exceeds the reference eccentricity, the motor 1 is stopped in a step S6 and the dewatering step is reinitialized. In doing so, the rotational rate of the motor 1 decelerates as necessary and the eccentricity number is reset to "1."

[0010] The above washing machine according to the related art, however, has a significant problem with resonance vibration, which is an inherent problem in dewatering washing machines. As the dewatering step progresses, a resonance vibration occurring at motor rates of about 150~300 rpm naturally interferes with the rate of eccentricity detection, regardless of dewatering speed control. In addition to undesired levels of noise, the resonance vibration produces eccentricity, such that the reference eccentricity values of the lookup table must be set low, which repeatedly interrupts the acceleration of the motor and

thus impedes dewatering and increases washing time accordingly.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Accordingly, the present invention is directed to a washing machine control
5 method, and a washing machine using the same, that substantially obviates one or more of the
problems due to limitations and disadvantages of the related art.

[0012] An object of the present invention, which has been devised to solve the
foregoing problem, lies in providing a washing machine control method, and a washing
machine using the same, by which the performance of a dewatering step is unimpeded and
10 vibration and noise are prevented.

[0013] Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the
description which follows, and in part will be apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art
upon examination of the following or may be learned from a practice of the invention. The
objectives and other advantages of the invention will be realized and attained by the subject
15 matter particularly pointed out in the specification and claims hereof as well as in the
appended drawings.

[0014] To achieve these objects and other advantages in accordance with the present
invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, there is provided a washing machine
control method. The method comprises steps of executing a dewatering step; accelerating a
20 motor to rotate a drum, according to a predetermined rate, in response to the dewatering
execution step; detecting, if the predetermined rate exceeds a first value but is less than a
second value, whether a state of vibration exists with respect to the drum rotated according to
the predetermined rate; and stopping the motor if the detected state of vibration exists. The
method preferably includes steps of detecting an eccentricity value with respect to the drum

rotated according to the predetermined rate; and comparing the detected eccentricity value to a reference eccentricity value stored in a lookup table.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a washing machine comprising a motor to rotate a drum according to a predetermined rate; means for detecting whether a state of vibration exists with respect to the rotating drum; and a microcomputer having a lookup table, coupled to the vibration state detection means, for controlling the predetermined rate of the motor and for stopping the motor if the detected eccentricity value exceeds a reference eccentricity value stored in the lookup table or if the detected state of vibration exists. The washing machine preferably includes means, coupled to the microcomputer, for detecting eccentricity value with respect to the rotating drum so that the motor may be also stopped if the detected eccentricity value exceeds a reference eccentricity value stored in the lookup table.

[0015] It is to be understood that both the foregoing explanation and the following detailed description of the present invention are exemplary and illustrative and are intended to provide further explanation of the invention as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application, illustrate embodiment(s) of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principle of the invention. In the drawings:

[0017] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an apparatus for controlling a dewatering step in a washing machine according to a related art;

[0018] FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a method of controlling a dewatering step in a

washing machine according to a related art;

[0019] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an apparatus for controlling a dewatering step in a washing machine according to the present invention; and

[0020] FIG. 4 is a flowchart of a method of controlling a dewatering step in a washing machine according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0021] Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Throughout the drawings, like elements are indicated using the same or similar reference designations where possible.

[0022] Referring to FIG. 3, an apparatus for controlling a dewatering step in a washing machine according to the present invention includes a motor 10 for rotating a drum (not shown), an eccentricity detector 20 for detecting an amount of eccentricity on executing a dewatering step, a vibration detector 40 for detecting vibration on executing the dewatering step, and a microcomputer 30 for controlling the motor and specifically for stopping the motor if the detected eccentricity exceeds a predetermined level or if excessive vibration is detected. The eccentricity detector 20 is a conventional device and is controlled according to conventional means. The microcomputer 3 is provided with an internal memory (not shown), in which a lookup table is stored, which includes data setting the values of an allowable range of eccentricity (reference eccentricity), desired dewatering speed, and a number n of periodic eccentricity detections. An example of the lookup table is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

eccentricity detection number (n)	1~5	6~10	10~15	16~20
reference eccentricity	30	35	40	45
desired dewatering speed (rpm)	1200	1100	1000	800

5 **[0023]** Importantly, the reference eccentricity for a given eccentricity detection numbers of the present invention is greater than that of the related art and is set irrespective of any resonance vibration generated.

10 **[0024]** In the operation of the above washing machine according to the present invention, the microcomputer 30 controls the motor 10 to accelerate to a dewatering speed according to a predetermined rate (rpm), i.e., 100 rpm, when a dewatering step is initiated. Meanwhile, the microcomputer 30 also outputs a detection control signal to the eccentricity detector 20, controlling the rate of eccentricity detection for a given dewatering speed as in the case of the related art as discussed with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2. If the detected eccentricity is within the limits of the reference eccentricity in the lookup table, the
15 microcomputer 30 controls the motor 10 according to the desired dewatering speed but stops the motor if the detected eccentricity exceeds the reference eccentricity. For example, if vibration is detected through the vibration detector 40 as the dewatering speed reaches 150~300 rpm, whereupon resonance is generated, the microcomputer 30 stops the motor 10. Otherwise, the microcomputer 30 continues to accelerate the motor 10 gradually until
20 reaching the desired dewatering speed.

25 **[0025]** Referring to FIG. 4, illustrating a washing machine control method according to the present invention, the microcomputer 30 accelerates the motor 10 to a predetermined dewatering speed (rpm) in a step S10, and according to the microcomputer's detection control signal, the eccentricity detector 20 periodically detects in a step S11 the dewatering speed as the motor is accelerated. The predetermined rate of the motor 10 for the initial detection of

eccentricity is, for example, 100 rpm, which is the $n = 1$ condition. The eccentricity detection number n is incremented in a step S12 and continues to be incremented until the desired dewatering speed is reached.

[0026] In a step S13, it is determined whether the detected eccentricity at the accelerated motor speed corresponding to eccentricity detection n is acceptable with respect to the reference eccentricity of Table 2. If so, the acceleration rate of the motor 10 is controlled in a step S14, gradually increasing to the desired dewatering speed while incrementing the eccentricity detection number but otherwise stopping the motor 10 in a step S18. Initially, the eccentricity detection number is "1" so that the reference eccentricity is 30 and the desired dewatering speed is 1200 rpm.

[0027] As the dewatering speed increases, it is determined in a step S15 whether the current rotational rate of the motor 10 exceeds 150 rpm. If not, acceleration continues according to an execution of the step S14. Upon reaching 150 rpm, it is determined in a step S16 whether the current rotational rate of the motor 10 is still less than 300 rpm. If so, it is determined in a step S17 whether a state of excessive vibration exists. In other words, vibration is detected for dewatering speeds between 150 and 300 rpm, a range that may be adjusted according to resonance factors such as the washing machine model.

[0028] If no excessive vibration is detected in the step S17, eccentricity is detected for the incremented eccentricity detection number according to the steps S11 and S12 and acceleration of the motor 10 continues by the execution of the step S14 until the dewatering speed reaches the desired speed. On the other hand, if it is determined in the step S17 that excessive vibration is present, the motor 10 is stopped in the step S18.

[0029] As above, the present invention is provided with a means for detecting resonance vibration on dewatering, rendering unnecessary a consideration of the resonance

vibration of a washing machine when setting up the lookup table. Hence, the present invention enables the setting of higher reference eccentricity values, thereby enabling unimpeded dewatering and reduced noise.

[0030] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Thus, it is intended that the present invention cover such modifications and variations, provided they come within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents.